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Pollard's Code Biennial. Statutes of a General and Permanent Nature Passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, 1906, and Annotations to the Code of 1904 and the Constitution and Tax Bill. Edited by John Garland Pollard. For sale by W. E. Ross, Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Pollard's monumental work, the "Annotated Code of Virginia, 1904"—probably the most valuable work to the Virginia lawyer published since Minor's Institutes were completed—is ably supplemented by the Code Biennial, which brings the former work down to date. As one hundred and forty-two sections of the Code of 1904 were amended by the last legislature and scattered through the session acts, the necessity for a work of this kind is apparent. Giving alike the amendments by the legislature and what a legal wit has called "the amendments by the court," it brings down alike the statutes and the judge-made law to the date of its publication. Reference is made to articles in the law periodicals bearing upon any statute, and the book—like its predecessor—is carefully, systematically and thoroughly prepared.

The collection of statutes of a general and permanent nature, not amendatory of the Code, places in convenient reach law which the practitioner could not otherwise acquire except after a tedious search through the many pages of the Virginia Session Acts of 1906.

The book is well indexed and the mechanical execution first class in every respect.

The Encyclopedia of Evidence. Edited by Edgar W. Camp and John F. Crowe. Volume 8. L. D. Powell Company, Los Angeles, Cal. 1906.

The only complaint that we have against this valuable series is that the volumes are appearing too slowly. It is a well-established fact, to which every lawyer will testify, that to have an incomplete series on his shelves is exasperating beyond measure, for, "as luck will have it," the topic under investigation is always treated in the volume which has not come out. This, of course, is an overdrawn picture, but all students of the law will admit that a series like this can not be used with entire satisfaction until completed. We hope the publishers will "speed the cause" and let us have the whole field of evidence covered from "a to z." The subject of evidence is one which lends itself easily to the encyclopedic method of treatment and no treatise on the subject, even the scholarly works of Greenleaf and Wigmore, can supply the need which every trial lawyer feels of a work to which he can turn and find with readiness the most minute and logical classification of the many cases involving this department of the law. The trial lawyer who desires to be well equipped should have the Encyclopedia of Evidence, though he may have in his library all the text books on the subject.

J. G. P.